SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1894.

DATI Y, Per Month SDAY, Per Venr DAULY AND BUNDAY, POT YEAR DAILY AND BUNDAY, Per Month. Presinge to Foreign Countries added. The SUN. New York city.

1c. 1. News.—The City and Suburban News Burrons of the University Press and New York Associates Press is at 91 to 29 Ann street. All information and docu-ments for public use instantly disseminated to the tres of the whole country.

The Moral Lesson of the Election. Many of the preachers of Thanksgiving sermons chose as their theme the result of the municipal election. They rejoiced over the triumph of the political forces opposed to Tammany. They treated it as a moral uprising indicative of the growth of a purer public sentiment, which the pulpit could properly celebrate on a day devoted to thanksgiving to Almighty Goo for the

biessings He had conferred on men. Those preachers might have gone further and treated the results of the election in the Union generally as a moral uprising of almost unexampled magnitude and impressiveness. The political overturn in New York was not so complete or so significant in its lesson as was the revolution in other communities where the peculiar local influences of the sort to which they at tributed the result here, did not act in any measure. The election in this city was won by a fusion of Republicans and Democrats, and after a campaign of great activity and intensity, in which much money and the most strenuous exertions were expended by the opponents of the existing government. Elsewhere the Democratic party was beaten even more signally without any such political combination, or any notable display of energy in electioneering. The Democratic defeat was relatively far more crushing in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, for instance.

The moral uprising, and unquestionably it was to a large extent a purely moral uprising of the people, extended throughout the Union. New York simply followed the general political course in communities where no such special effort was made to arouse the popular sentiment. If this city had voted otherwise than it did, it would simply have shown that it was beyond the reach of the prevailing influences at this time. Being so straightforward a Democratic community, however, it felt them in a corresponding measure, for the election was not a triumph of Republicanism, but an overwhelming rebuke for a false, spurious, perfidious, and intrinsically immoral policy, conceived and carried out by traitors to the Democracy. No matter how able and exemplary they might be and without regard to their previous popularity. Democratic candidates generally went down in this storm simply because they were Democrats.

The result in this city was in no way peculiar, except that the certainty of it was not foreseen by political diagnosticians, who thought it essential to make a formal and disjointed political fusion to obtain it. Elsewhere the people accomplished even more without any such contrivance of politicians, and by a practical fusion which they made of their own motion. Democrats in great numbers sadly voted against their own ticket; and many others refused to vote at all, so deep was their indignation and so great their resentment. They were crushed by the treachery of perfidious leaders. If the election for President were held to-day, so bitter is this feeling among Democrats, it would go by default against the Democrats, whoever their candidate might be. The heart is taken out of them. They are humiliated and mortified by the incompetence. the treachery, and the stubborn and persistance of American senting

Democratic Administration at Washington. The theme of which those New York preachers treated on Thanksgiving Day was parochial, and their manner of handling it was generally narrow and short-sighted. They exaggerated purely local accidental and ephemeral influences; and they showed no comprehension of the tremendous lesson in political morality which the wide and prevailing popular uprising affords. The election brought temporary disaster to the Democratic party, but its terrible rebuke to political humbug, ignorance, false pretence lying, hypocrisy, and inflated self-sufficiency, will be a lasting warning for all parties and for all public servants, who are disposed to set up their own perversity against the will of the people.

We tell the Bishops, priests and preachers, that this was the great moral uprising, and beside it the purely local revolution was only a relatively small and insignificant part. The old political situation municipaly will soon be restored, but it will be long before a national convention of a great political party puts itself at the mercy of a candidate who is "a platform in himself," as if he were a ruler by Divine right.

The Canal Must Have Only One Master. The position and policy of the United States with regard to the exclusive control for all time of the Nicaragua Canal and its approaches were set forth by an American statesman in 1881, with incomparable force, precision, and foresight:

The States and Territories apportenant to the Pa eific Ocean and dependent upon it for commercial putlet, and hence directly interested in the causi. camprise an area of nearly eight hundred thousand square miles, larger in extent than the German empire and the four Latin countries of Europe combined.

" if a hostile movement should at any time be made against the Pacific coast, threatening danger to its pe-p'e and destruction to its property, the Govern ment of the United States would feel that it had been unfaithful to its duty and prejectful toward its own citizens if it had permitted itself to be bound by a treaty which gave the acree right through the canal to a war ship beat on an errand of destruction, that is reserved to its own mavy, salling for the defence of our coast and the protection of the lives of our people. And as Registed taxints by the night of her power tha he: encures in war shall strike her Indian postession. only by deching the Cape of Good Hope, so the General ment of the United States will equally tools that the in terms, more spendy, and sufer runto of the canal shall be received for ourselves, while our enevies, if we shall ever be so unfortunitie as to have any, shall be remainded to the roscope around thepe Hors.

"A consideration of controlling inducace in this question is the well estilled courte, him on the part of this flower innest that only by the United States exer gising steps with rais the fathmus causes be definitely at the all times accured against the interference and obstruction incident to war. A mare agreement of neutrality on paper between the great powers of Europe might prove ineffectual to preserve the canal in time of lossilities. The first sound of a cannon in a general European war would in all probability acous the

treaty of neutrality, and the strategic position of the canal, commanding both oceans, might be held by the first naval power that could seize it. If this should be done, the United States would suffer such grave inconvenience and loss in her stomestic commerce or would enforce the duty of a defensive and protective war on her part, for the mere purpose of gaining that control which in advance she insists is due to her posttion and demanded by her necessities."

The language is that of JAMES G. BLAINE. Secretary of State, in his letter of Nov. 19, 1881, to Lord GRANVILLE, through Minister LOWELL. But in that memorable communication and distinct notification to Great Britain, Mr. BLAINE did no more than to give words to what has been for years the settled purpose of the American Government and people. The exclusive control of any trans-isthmian waterway between the Atlantic and Pacific States of the Union, is clearly recognized in this country as the first and most obvious necessity of national policy. It is a right founded on the laws of national existence, and as long as the instinct of self-preservation is left in our people, it will continue to be asserted and maintained.

There is a forty-year-old controversy between this country and England concerning the pretensions of the latter to dominion over a part of Nicaraguan territory commanding the Atlantic approach to the canal. The controversy will become acute in England should show a disposition to push her ancient claim to a protectorate over the few remaining Mosquito Indians, and thereby to jurisdiction over the Mosquito Coast to the detriment of interests of our own which it is of the first importance for us to safeguard. In that event the issue will turn not upon the disputed construction of the CLAYTON-BULWER Treaty, an obsolete contract nullified long ago by Great Britain's practical repudiation of its terms, nor again upon the Managua Treaty of 1860 between Great Britain and Nicaragua. which, technically, is no affair of ours, but simply and solely upon those larger considerations of supreme national necessity and national right which were explained by Mr. BLAINE to Lord GRANVILLE in the straightforward language quoted above.

Clear away the fog which half a century's diplomacy has wrapped around the subject of England's presence on the Mosquito Coast, and there is no difficulty in comprehending the American position with regard to European interference at or near the Nicaragua Canal. That future waterway between the Atlantic and the Pacific States of the Union is all to us, in peace or in war. that the Suez Canal is to Great Britain. Any act or assumption threatening our exclusive control of the Nicaragua Canal will be regarded as an act unfriendly to this Government, or an assumption hostile to the interests of the United States; and this for precisely the same reasons as would be offered to the world by Great Britain herself to justify her in resenting and resisting any move by any other power menacing her direct water route to her Indian posses sions. Friendship between the two great English-speaking nations is a blessing to both peoples and a boon to civilization. There is a price that may be demanded of

us, however, too high to pay even for that. Mr. GRESHAM and Mr. CLEVELAND can only follow Mr. BLAINE in enunciating the principle which is to govern American policy with regard to the Nicaragua Canal. It has been the fortune, or misfortune, of the present Administration to test on more than one occasion the strength of the patriotic American sentiment which manifests itself when vital interests of this country are affected or threatened by the great international game that is forever in progress. Unless we suppose that the minds of these gentlemen are barred and bolted against the lessons of experience, it is scarcely conceivable that they are now contemplating another surrender.

The Army of To-day.

There is no doubt that Secretary LAMONT is warranted in the tribute he pays to the general good condition and efficiency of the army. Its rate of discharges for disability during the year was the lowest ever recordbeing, in fact, only about one-half the average of the last ten years. Its health was very close to the best year's record, that of 1887, as judged by the number of patients in hospitals. Its esprit de corps has been improved by the gathering of scattered companies into large posts, garrisoned chiefly or wholly by their own regiments. Its loyalty to the colors and to duty, and its general satisfaction with army life are shown by an extraordinary decrease of desertions from 1,682 year before last to 1,073 last year.

To what shall we ascribe these great gains? First of all, we think, to an improvement in the quality of recent recruits The hard times that threw so many good men out of employment proved a great help to the army. The recruiting stations had far more applicants for culistment than they could take, and picked carefully. Out of 27,531 who offered themselves last year, only 7,817 were accepted. It was almost like office seeking. The standard in physical wealth and in references for character could of course be placed very high. The natural result was to get men not only of good health and strength, but mostly those who really jumped at the chance of serving, and

who, if disappointed, would scorn to desert. But will the improvement hold its own with the return of good times, and of attractions in careers out of the army ? There some ground for thinking it will. If the drain of desertions is enormous, as it was ten or twelve years ago, when in two successive years they reached 3,578 and 3,672 respectively, it is hard work to get men for ordinary garrison duties. But with a prodigious drain once checked, there is no such urgency. Thus Secretary LAMONT finds that out of 2,701 men whose terms of service expired last year no fewer than reënlisted, while more than twothirds of those whose terms will expire next year have declared their purpose to reënlist. Thus the problem of supply becomes incom-

parably easier. Besides, in many ways the condition of the enlisted man has been improved of late | the cellar, and stamped it to pieces, meanyears, and army life made more attractive to him. He has a greater variety and abundance of food than formerly; his clothing is better suited to the seasons and to the climates he serves in; commodious forts with the modern conveniences and with the society and recreations of large garrisons. are taking the place of life in isolated and ill-provided frontier posts; the pay of some non-commissioned grades has been increased, while extra duty pay ekes out the earnings of the private. Then there are substantial rewards for veterans in highly paid, non-commissioned grades; there is the retired list, after 30 years of service; there are promotions every year to the shoulder straps, a dozen such being recently made. An exact code of penalties has taken the place of the old punishments at discretion, so removing a grievance; and if the soldier finds army life distasteful, he may buy his

discharge at a reasonable rate, based on the

quantity of service he has yet to render and

on the cost of procuring a substitute. The term of enlistment has been reduced from five years to three, and, in short, the dread that enlistment implies a long period of in-

evitable bondage is diminished. It may, therefore, be hoped that the present good condition of the army will continue. Certainly in a population so great as ours a picked body of 25,000 soldiers should not be difficult to raise. Secretary LAMONT, however, urges that an addition of about 4,000 men should be made by a return to the limit of 1870. With this, he says, the three-battalion organization could be given to the infantry, and three foot battalions and a light or field battalion to each artillery regiment. That would be, no doubt, a tactical improvement. As to the cost, he suggests that it would be partly offset by retrenchments he has effected, and others which he contemplates, in the administration of the War Department. The cost of 140 additional officers might perhaps be fully offset by reductions in the staff departments. There is no doubt, at all events, that the present Secretary has, with his changes in the recruiting system and other measures, decreased the cost and increased the efficiency of the army. We are very glad, also, to observe that he calls for liberal prosecution of coast defence. Let Congress follow out his recommendations for that most important work.

Will the New Czar Be a Reformer It was regarded in St. Petersburg as a good augury that, on the recent celebration of the Czar's marriage, no lines of soldiery barred the people of the Russian capital from approaching the imperial cortege. The inference was drawn that Nicholas II, is disposed to trust his subjects, and, according to "STEPNIAK," the well-known spokesman of the Nihilists, he is, for the moment at least, justified in doing so. The Nihilists, it is said, will wait before applying the coercion of terror to the new sovereign to see whether he intends to meet the wishes of Russian Liberals, and take some steps toward bestowing constitutional government upon his country.

If recent telegrams are trustworthy, there are indications that Nicholas II. may pur sue the work of reform which his grandfather began by the emancipation of the serfs, the reconstruction of the judicial system, and the creation of Zemstvos, or provincial assemblies, and which he was on the point of completing by the convocation of a national parliament when his life was cut short by assassination. It is known that, mainly through the influence of Lonis MELIKOFF and MILIOUTINE, an edict to that effect had been actually signed, and was being printed for publication on the morrow, at the very time when ALEXANDER II. was done to death. The attempt to persuade his successor to divulge and carry out his father's intentions was unsuccessful, and a régime of reaction set in and was continued throughout the reign of the late Czar. But that on his deathbed ALEX-ANDER III. had misgivings as to the wisdom of his course seems probable, if it be true. as several despatches have informed us, that he sent for the now aged MILIOUTINE and requested him to act as his son's private adviser, even if he were unable to discharge administrative functions. It is certain that subsequent reports have conveyed an impression that a decided inclination to liberal ideas may be traced in the acts of the new Czar. Thus we are assured that his first manifesto contained a declaration that the treatment of political prisoners in Siberia should be mitigated, and that in many cases the terms of imprisonment or exile should be curtailed. Next came a rumor of the speedy recall from Warsaw of Gen. GOURKO, who has shown himself a tyrant of the worst type toward the Poles. Then some of the harshest measures against the Jews were said to have been suspended. Soon followed a distinct announcement that the counsellors of NICHOLAS II. were formulating a plan for conferring powers of genuine local selfgovernment on the provincial assemblies, and for crowning the representative system with a national legislature. And now we from Berlin that, at the Czar's instance, a bill is preparing for the introduction throughout Russia of elementary education, the indispensable concomitant of representative institutions.

We hope that these auspicious reports may prove to be all well founded. We hope it for the sake of the new Czar and of the young Princess whom he has just wedded. All Americans wish them well, for we have not forgotten what we owed to ALEXANDER II. in our civil war. But, because we are sincere well-wishers, we trust that wisdom and foresight will dispel by well-timed and generous concessions the atmosphere of terror amid which the late Czar lived, and will impart profound significance to the name of 'Little Father," which the Russian peasants give to their sovereign.

The Portrait of a Populist.

A case of club discipline, involving large political considerations, has lately arisen in the Brunswick Democratic Club of Brookyn. Some years ago a comfortable brewer, Mr. PHILLP LEIBINGER, admiring Mr. CLEVELAND partly for partisan reasons, and partly perhaps in memory of that gentleman's early exploits in Buffalo, gave an oil portrait of him to the club, and it hung upon the walls in gratifying width for some time. On election night of this year the members of the club gathered there and garnered the melancholy harvest of Cleve landism. "The older members," according to a New York despatch printed by our esteemed contemporary, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, " found cold comfort, and went home early, carrying their disappointment with them. The younger element, which remained, felt badly too. and after numerous draughts of sorrow eradicator decided that Mr. CLEVELAND was primarily responsible for the terrific land slide. Instead of turning the picture to the wall, however, which might possibly have been forgiven, several members deliberately tore down the fine portrait, carried it into while shouting and executing a war dance over the mangled canvas features."

The conduct of these young gentlemen cannot be defended. It doesn't appear on the record that they were members of the Committee on Art. Even if they had been they would have been too severe and destructive in their criticisms of the portrait of the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND if they had treated it in the manner described. would not have been justified even in turn ing the face to the wall, simply because the country had turned its back on the original. The portrait had committed no crime. As far as is known, it had never pretended to be better than the frame that enclosed it The frame itself is described as perfectly respectable even if not strictly decorative These impetuous youths should have respected the frame at least. They did not respect it. They danced upon it in wild fury while kicking the stuffing out of

been the value, artistic or pecuniary, of the picture, it was the property of the club, and had been framed by a competent framer and hanger. Thus no member had any more right to smash it than he would have to smash a toby, the effigies on which stirred the bile of his resthetic theories, or to punch the original of this Portrait of a Populist if that original were the guest of the club.

It is true that the provocation was great Cooler heads than those of these youths might have burned on that Tuesday night at the thought of all the splendid hopes of the Democracy in 1892, now sacrificed to the incredible incompetence and vanity of a Mugwump turned Populist. But aside from its infringement upon the conveniencies of club etiquette, and its destruction of club property, the attack upon the portrait of Mr. CLEVELAND was an unworthy revenge. Time would have given to the indignant younglings of the Brunswick Democratic Club a finer and more fruitful satisfaction than this hasty wrath of theirs. The terrible criticism of the people of the United States upon the original of that portrait had just been given. The Hotspurs should have kept the counterfeit presentment with religious care. They should have guarded it in the sure hope that it would minister in time to the wonder of the world. They had only to wait. The portrait of GROVER CLEVELAND will be exceedingly valuable before long from its rarity if from no other reason. Persons, curious if not connoisseurs, will be anxious to see a picture of the man who sank so rapidly from the cool, barren heights of Mugwumpery to the thickest coze of Populism They will gaze in perplexity and with minds vexed with sarcastic imaginations, upon the portrait of this singular character, and they will ask themselves, What was there in this aspect of sullen sumphishness and constricted plethora, that once made the Mugwumps think the owner of it was CHARLEMAGNE plus WASHINGTON? Is this the Father of the Income Tax? What could Lilliuo-KALANI have seen in him?

District Attorney Fellows

The suspicions of the Committee of Seven ty and of other interested parties that District Attorney Fellows cannot be trusted to discharge his office as public prosecutor, in the event of his duty requiring him to try indictments against political friends of his, are utterly baseless. They indicate total ignorance of the character of Col. Fellows in those who entertain them.

Whenever he undertakes a case as a public prosecutor, no matter whom it involves, Col. Fellows puts into it the whole force of his great ability and pursues his duty un flinchingly. He is an artist who, by his constitution, is compelled to do the best he can in whatever he undertakes. His whole thought is absorbed in his task, and no con siderations apart from its thorough performance have any weight with him or enter into his mind.

The Committee of Seventy and nobody else need have any fear that JOHN R. FELLOWS will fail in his devotion to his art and his duty as public prosecutor, whoever may be those against whom he is called upon to direct his efforts as an obligation of his office.

The entire appendix or final portion of Mr. BARTLETT's argument against the income tax is devoted to a consideration of the famous carriage case, HYLTON against the United States, which was reported in the third Dallas, 171. In that case, as lawyers will remember, HYLTON kept 125 chariots, which were taxed by the United States, and the Supreme Court held that the tax was in direct, and that it was not necessary to apportion it. There are somedicta in this case to the effect that a capitation tax and a tax on land are the principal, if not the only, direct taxes within the meaning of the Constituttion.

As Mr. BARTLETT says, the decision of the particular case before the court was probably correct, because it is impossible that a man could keep 125 carriages for himself and his family only; and although he is stated to have kept them for his own use, it must be assumed that the use re ferred to was the conveyance of passengers for hire. If such was the fact the tax was indirect, for the taxpayer could charge it all over to his passengers in the form of a slight addition to the fare. Again, it may be said that a tax on carriages may be held to be an indirect tax, because it is a tax on consumption, for a carriage is a consumable article, although it may take longer to consume it than it would to consume some

other commodities. Mr. BARTLETT, in his supplement, calls attention to the untenable positions taken by some of the Judges in the HYLTON case, as, for instance, where they hold that Congress cannot select different articles for taxation in different States, and Mr. BARTLETT quotes OLIVER ELLSWORTH, who was subsequently Chief Justice of the United States to show that the various States can use different plans for raising their own supplies, and to the same effect he cites the remarks of John Marshall and James MADISON.

The Hon. JADAM BEDE of the Vermilion Range has issued a letter to announce that he doesn't want to be a member of the Chippewa Indian Commission. He is no ward, he says, and he doesn't pine for a reservation. The truth is that his world-renowned birchbark "p-nts" were made out of two Chippewa dug outs, and the Little Citizen is doubtful about going among the Chippewas again. They might want to adopt him, and they would be sure to lay claim to his crural envelopes.

In the kinetoscope of Fame is no mor ctive figure than the Hon. WILLIPUS BURKE of Waco. This vigilant Sheriff and scourge of plutocrata breakfasts on a whole crocodile, drinks eisel by the gallon, and keeps a cage in which to exhibit Northern millionaires. There is not a plutocrat in the United States that locan't shake and shiver when the name of the WILLIPUS of Waco is mentioned. Great as Texas is, it is almost impossible to believe that she has produced two such men as James S. HOGG and WILLIPUS L. BURKE.

The Governor of Georgia has a military staff that is calculated to give a green and yellow tinge to the few though fit martialists of the staff of the Governor of Massachusetts. Governor ATKINSON has on his staff six Ger erals, a military secretary, and thirty-seven Lieutenant-Colonels, Including such well-know Cracker heroes as the Hon. SNOLLYGOSTER H. W. J. HAN, the Hon, SAM TATE, and the Hon TERRY TOWNS. GOVERNOR ATKINSON MUST have strong eyes to be able to endure the flerce bril liance of this corps of BELVEDERES.

Dr. HESSOLDT, who has been writing for American magazines and lecturing here on theosophy. Buddhism, and kindred topics, has probably reached the end of his tether. Periodi als that have published his effusions have been besieged with clamors for the correction of his manifold misstatements, the most astounding of which is his claim to have visited Lhassa and nterviewed the Grand Lama.

Any Caucasian who travels around this a ightened part of the world, telling lecture audiences that he has recently been at Lhassa must combine dense ignorance with a rare talent for mendacity. An intelligent dealer in humbug the contents. Now, whatever may have I would know better than fustantly to stamp all his wares as spurious by making such a prepos that for nearly fifty years no white man has entered the Tibetan capital, though a dozen explorers since that time have tried in vain to set dmittance. In recent years the late Gen. Pur-SEVALSRY was turned back three times, and ROCKHILL, BOWERS, CARRY, BONVALOT, an English woman, and several Russians have knocked in vain at the gates of Lhassa. HESSOLDT evidently has not kept himself in-

Our charming correspondent, Miss GER-TRUDE ATHERTON, told us yesterday that, according to "an elecutionist of the first rank, the best English to be heard in America, the English freest of all provincialisms and geographical modifications is that of California."

And yet there is a peculiarly masal twang in all Miss ATHERTON's productions. woman," she says, "can be beautiful with-out a shapely nose, and this the New York beauty is conspicuously without." We dissent. If our women possess Grecian or Roman noses their classicality protects them from unfavoring criticism. If they are pug, pug they are, and prejudice for the Greek or Ro can't be allowed to deny all beauty in the retroussé. Breadth of mind sees charm in them all, Let us have no more of this nosey nonsense. What's in a nose, anyway? Blow the noses!

Vassar She Every girl's tongue at college to day was wagging.

Pout ife. What was the cause—football game?

Vassar She No-chewing gum.

University Courier.

We believe this is a slander. It does not seem possible that the stately and learned girls of assar can be gum-chewers. But why should the Pennsylvania boys be gullty of such calumny

Our austere contemporary, the Providence Journal, printed yesterday this instructive but gloomy editorial commentary on the Harvard-Pennsylvania football game:

"The game of football was again disgraced yester slugging indulged in by the undergraduates f Harvard and Pennsylvania oniversities. It must be admitted by all, however, that the men from Cam-bridge have inspired a revengeful feeling in the minds f the opposing eleveus before the recent games have been in progress many minutes. The true spirit of athletic sport seems to be strangely lacking at the college on the banks of the Charles Siver.

In this we recognize and revere the hand of Major R. WILLIAMS WARTS, whose imagina-tive and luminous Monday article on "The Week to Come" is so eagerly awaited by milone. But some was of a telegraph editor played a rude trick on Major WARTS. In the Journal's despatches describing the game occurs the following passage, evidently inserted for the purpose of deciding Major WARTS:

Though Harvard's list of casualties was large, it was due only to the hard game that was being played and the poor condition of the Harvard men, for no slug-ging or brutal playing was indulged in by either team. Only good, hard, clean football was played by both aides, and throughout the game the best of feeling was

We regret that Major WARTS should be caught in this way, but perhaps he deserves his punishment. Ever since Providence got electric cars she has been frisky, and has girded at Boston unsparingly.

We call the attention of the Hon. John EDWARD CHARLES O'SULLIVAN BEARE BEAR-HAVEN GALBRAITH GAS ADDICKS, the peripaetic, polyonomous, and polypolitan Man from Nowhere, to the fact that a Statehood Convention held at El Reno has united in a demand that Oklahoma be admitted into the Union. The Territory is thinly settled, young, and not rich in cash as yet. Its merits as a field for profitable political investment must appeal to the poly onomous polypolitan.

The young controversialists of Yale and Princeton will do well to put on linemen's gloves and rubber "sneakers" to-day. A quiet, morally sussive game, well sustained, but not graphic, seems to be required. The feelings of the profan vulgar must be southed.

REPEAL THE INCOME TAX.

Mr. Bartlett's Conclusive Argument TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have read with the admiring appreciation of a constitutional lawyer the vigorous argument of Mr. Bartlett against the constitutionality of the income tax. He leaves no ground for the contention that the tax laid in the present law is not a direct tax; and makes it sure that, being direct, it cannot be valid unless apportioned according to the census; and that not being so apportioned it violates the Constitution, and is invalid. You render the State good service by this timely re-

publication. I have made some notes for the purpose of preparing for your use a condensed brief on the same lines; but I despair of adding anything to the force of Mr. Bartlett's argument, and remain silent in the presence of that master of forensic logic. He is entitled to add "Q. E. D." to his thesis.

One of our New Jersey Senators has two claims upon public notice—one for his blameworthy action on the sugar question, the other for truly admirable speech against the income tax. If that Senator cares to take a long step toward rehabilitating himself and party in the good graces of the people, he can do so by at once presenting a bill to repeal the income tax, and reading in support of that bill Mr. Bartlett's conclusive argument. And if that Senator would win forgiveness and recognition for rue leadership he will also urge the repeal of the "sugar differential." PUBLIUS. THANKSGIVING DAY, 1894, New Jersey.

litteracy in China.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In you saue of Thursday Miss Adele Fields is reported to have said, in her lecture on the Chinese lan guage, before the American Geographical Society, that "the Chinese are not generally edu-cated. About one man in every hundred can read and write, and about one out of a thousand

In the above statement the Chinese have be grossiy misrepresented, especially the part in which she refers to the men. I would not charge Miss Fields with telling a wilful falsehood, but that she has simply exaggerated the facts. To prove that her statement is incorrect is not a difficult task, and I beg permission to state in brief in your paper, and let your intelligent readers draw their own conclusion as to the correctness of her statement.

China has, according to the best estimation, a population of 375,000,000. As is usually ob served in any country, the male population is larger than that of the female. For the sake of convenience, let us place the male population of China at the even figures of 200,000,000. On

China at the even figures of 200,000,000. One per cent, of that whole number, we have, according to Miss Fielde's assertion, only 260,000 men who can read and write in the whole empire of China. It is ridiculously untrue on the very face of such a statement.

The so-called and well-known competitive literary examination is hald once every three years at the capital of every province. The competitors at these places are compessed exclusively of the literati. Merchants and ordinary tradespeople are not admitted. At the axamination of each province we have usually from 10,000 to 15,000 competitors. These facts are indisputable, as foreigness have been admitted by special privilege to view the students while at their examination in the examination in alls, and I am sure they will bear out my statement.

Now, we will come to the millions of man who are engaged in commerce and trades all over the empire. It is true in China, as it is here, that

Now, we will come to the millions of men who are engaged in commerce and trades all over the empire. It is true in China as it is here, that reading, writing, and counting are the indispensable qualifications to a man who would be amerchant. It is a common saying among the Chinese: "Though the literatic can write and frame the romance of literature in phrases, it takes the merchants to write down the figures which bear the tricks of the trades."

Evidently, Miss Fielde's knowledge of our people is limited, though she may have spent some years in China as a missionary. Finally, I would venture the assertion that over ninety per centrof the Chinese laundrymen in New York and Brooklyn can read and write intelligently. Yours respectfully. J. Chak Thoms, M. D. BROOKLYS, Nov. 29, 1898.

Once and Out.

From the Circumsed Pin's Dealer.

"Well, try it again in '981" shouts a Democratio
paper down in Georgia. No, we won't. We'll try
something size area time. One dose of that kind of

THE WATER COLOR SOCIETY.

The annual show of the Water Color Club at the galleries of the Fine Arts Society in West Fifty-seventh street is something of a disap-pointment. It contains something less than 230 works in water colors and pastel, and hardly more than a dozen of these are of unmistalable merit. There are things, like the pictures of Mr. Arthur B. Davies and Miss Mary R. Willlams, that are of disputed quality, some of the artists insisting that Mr. Davies is painting pictures that will be recognized a few years hence, and some that admire the slight and sketchy methods of Miss Williams. It is true enough that neither one represents the worst that is shown here. But there is a preponderance of affected and

It is not easy to go through a catalogue in which there so few serious attempts to paint something. Mr. L. C. Earle has tried, in his "Relic of Cape Cod," and so have L. E. Van Gorder, I. A. Josephi, Henry B. Snell, G. W. Edwards, Leonard Ochtman, J. H. Boston, W. H. Howe, F. H. Lungren, Albert Hester, Elliott Saingerfield, Ben Foster, and a number of others. There are only a few of those whose work appears to be entitled to credit on the ground that they have painted sanely. But Mr. Davies and Miss Williams represent the larger part of the exhibition, which s made up of pictures in water color or pastel

inefficient drawings, essays that are fondly re-

garded as "effects"-efforts that are abortive.

by the so-called impressionists.

Mr. Francis Day, for example, has a picture called "A Light," in which the reflected illumination of the match, with which the young woman in a yellow gown is lighting a cigarette, is very well represented, while the young lady berself is abominably slighted.

Miss Williams, who betraved her cleverness n the exhibition a year ago, has sent several pastel portraits and landscapes, done with a slight sketchiness that may pass for breadth, but it will require a jury of specialists in her own particular affectation to pass favorably upon her work, undeniably clever as It is.

Something more is to be said about Mr. Davies, but it is difficult to say what that some thing is. His feeling for color is beyond question, and his talent for tone, which is a great thing in a painter, is very great. It is argued by his admirers even that he is one of the few men whose work will live. But he should learn o draw. It does not seem reasonable that a silhouetted chird's head against the side of a Chinese white dog should live. His stained glass effects, his hydrocephalous children, and his gangrenous nudes are distressing.

These, however, are among the things that excite opposition. On the other hand, there are some very clever and altogether agreeable pictures by John La Farge, Leonard Ochtman, . H. Hoston, Albert Hester, Childe Hassam, Appleton Brown, F. H. Lungren, William J. Whittemore, W. H. Drake, Carlton Chapman, H. M. Rosenberg, Henry B. Snell, Clara Mc-Chesney, George H. Clements, and many others to offset these, and more particular mention of which must be deferred.

The private view, so called, is to-day, and on Monday the exhibition will be open to the public.

MARRIAGE LIKE OTHER CONTRACTS Reversal of the \$40,000 Verdict Against Asa P. Morse.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.- The full bench of the Supreme Court to-day sent down a decision sus taining the exceptions of the defendant in the famous Van Houten-Morse breach of promise case, in which Miss Van Houten secured a verdict of \$40,000 against Asa P. Morse of Cambridge, Mr. Morse is 70 years old.

The decision contains rulings never made be fore in this State, and lays down for the first time the rule that marriage contracts are to be regarded in the same light as business contracts and, further, that false representations by either party, unprompted by inquiry, of facts material to the contract, are to be considered by the jury in making up its verdict. The court says:

Mere silence on the part of the plaintiff without inquiry by the defendant, though resulting in the concealment of matters which would have prevented the engagement if known, would not constitute fraud on her part. But a partial and fragmentary disclosure, accompanied by the wilful concealment of material and qualifying facts, would be as much of a fraud as actual misrepresentation, and would be, in fact, misrepresentation, and would be, in fact, misrepresentation. There was evidence that the plaintiff represented to the defendant before the engagement that she had been previously married and had lived with her husband in Spokane. Wash, and other places five or six years, and that before she left Spokane for Boston she had obtained a divorce from him on account of his bad conduct; but she did not tell that her husband procured a divorce from her sand that the cross bill filed by him and on which his divorce was granted charged her with being a woman of violent and ungovernable temper and of leaious, revengeful, and malicious disposition, and with having, two weeks after their marriage, commenced a system ic course of violent, cruel, and abusive tree eart of him.

"We think that the divorce which the husband obtained from the plaintiff, and the charges contained in the cross bill, were material facts, and that, if the plaintiff knew them when she told the defendant that she had obtained a divorce from her husband for his cruelty, and wilfully suppressed them, she was guilty of fraudulent concealment and misrepresentation."

Anna 1b. Van Houten, the plaintiff, came here be, in fact, misrepresentation. There was evi-

Anna D. Van Houten, the plaintiff, came here from Spokane in 1890. She sued for \$60,000, and \$40,000 was awarded. No date for the new trial has yet been set.

SATOLLI TO BE PRESENT.

Week of Special Services at the Church of St. Francis Xavier.

The golden jubilee of the foundation of the apostleship of prayer and the feast of St. Francis Xavier will be the occasion of week's celebration at St. Francis Xavier's Church in West Sixteenth street, beginning on Monday. The jubilee will be by a solemn high mass at 10:45 A. M., at which Father Colton of St. Stephen's Church will be celebrant. On Monday evening the annual banquet of the Xavier alumni will be held at the Hotel Savoy. Archbishop Corrigan and other dignitaries are expected to be present. The

dignitaries are expected to be present. The jubilee will close on Friday evening with a solemn reception to the promoters. On the following Sunday will be the solemnization of the feast of St. Francis Xavier. A Pontifical high mass will be celebrated at 10:45 A. M. by Mgr. Satolii. Archbishon Corrigan will be present in the sanctuary. The sermon will be present in the sanctuary. The sermon will be presented by Vicar-General Mooney. An elaborate musical programme has been prepared. A reception will be given to Mgr. Satolli in the afternoon by the Xavier Deaf-Mute Union. An address in the sign language by John F. O'Brien, President of the Union and four members of the Union will accompany Father Young's choir by performing the hymna in the sign language.

DINNER TO SENATOR LEXOW. His Friends in Rockland County Feast and

Tonat Him in Nyack NYACK, Nov. 30 .- A testimonial dinner was given by prominent citizens of Nyack and other

parts of Rockland county to Senator Lexow, in Voorhis Hall, Nyack, this evening. The dinner was served by the chef of the Broadway Hotel, and three long tables were spread with the choicest viands that could be obtained in New Senator Lexow occupied a seat at York city. the head of the speakers' table, and near him the head of the speakers' table, and near him was Judge A. S. Tompkins, who was toastmaster of the evening. The first toast, "Our Guest," was proposed, and Senator Lexow responded. The other toasts were: "A Box of Pills." Dr. J. William Giles: "Where Am I At 2" Otto W. Westervelt, Fresident of Plermont village; "Business Is Business." Postmaster Philip Doersch: "Too Many Lawa." Lawyer G. H. Crawford; "The Tiger." J. Du Pratt Whita: "The Bachelor," Sheriff George Dickey, who is an unmarried man: "The Benedict," Gen. Ita M. Hedges of Haverstraw: "Any Subject, Robert H. M. Dickinson. Impromptu species and songs followed, and the festivitles continued until midnight.

Boston to Mave a Statue of Hufus Choute. Boston, Nov. 50. - By the death of Mrs. G. B. Hyde the city of Boston comes into the possession of a bequest of \$14,000 to be used for the erection of a statue, pedestal and foundation included, to Ruffus Choate, the famous lawyer, G. B. Hyde was for the greater part of his life a Boston school teacher, and left property to the amount of \$140,000. The income of the estate was left to his wife during her lifetime.

A hard cough distresses the patient and racks both lungs and throat. Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant is the remody wanted to cure your cough and relieve both the pulmonary and pronochial organs. — Adv.

ECKFORD WEBR'S WILL.

The Provision for Miss Jessie Belkanp Mankin Must Mennd,

Eckford Webb, the late eccentric millionaire shipbuilder of Brooklyn, made provision in his will that his housekeeper, Jessie Belknap Ran-kin, should receive the fine brown-stone house in which he lived at 78 Rush street and its be longings and about \$5,000 in recognition of her services to him. There was a specification in the will, however, that she should remain single while employed as his housekeeper. W. B. James, a nephew of the testator, applied to Surrogate Abbott to have the bequest set aside on the ground that Miss Rankin had been a married

Abbott to have the bequest set aside on the ground that Miss Rankin had been a married womain while a member of Mr. Webb's household, but had sedulously concealed the fact from him. Yesterlay Surrogate Abbott dismissed the proceedings instituted by Mr. James, and decided in favor of Miss Rankin. He says.

"The distinction between the case cited by the contestants (Tilly agt. Tilly, 2 Dem., 514) and the contestants (Tilly, 2 Dem., 514) and

RECORDER SMYTH'S LAST DAY.

He Passes Sentence Upon a Robber, a Forger, and a Swindler, Recorder Smyth sat for probably the last time

upon the bench of the General Sessions yesterday. There were no cases awaiting trial before him, but he had some sentences to impose.

The first defendant arraigned before him was Cornellus T. Griffiths, formerly bookkeeper for Everall Brothers, tallors, of 256 Fifth avenue.

Griffiths pleaded guity on Wednesday of forging the endorsement of Everall Brothers

Griffiths pleaded guilty on Wednesday of forging the endorsement of Everall Brothers upon a check drawn on the Third National Bank of Providence on March 16, 1803, to their order by Mary D. A. Sayles of Pawtucket, R. I. There were two other indictments pending against Griffiths.

George Everall submitted affidavits showing that Griffiths had been employed by the firm for about ten years, and had stolen fully \$60,000. Griffiths's counsel said that Griffiths had not stolen so much and had given up property worth about \$30,000. Recorder Smyth noticed that the indictment charged that the date of Mrs. Sayles's check was March 16, 1804. He held that this variance was fatal to the indictment, and directed that Griffiths's plea of guilty be withdrawn, and that the complaint be submitted to the Grand Jury on Monday, so that a new indictment may be found.

Next. Recorder Smyth sentenced James Tagley, who bleaded guilty of robbery, to State prison for nine years, and Samuel Barnett, alias Samuel Michaelis, who pleaded guilty of forging a check for \$92.15, to State prison for five years and six months. Henry Hoser, who swindled newly-arrived immigrants by pretending to give them employment as clerks upon their making a deposit of \$150 as security for the faithful performance of their duties, was sentenced to State prison for three years and six months.

BROOKLYN LIQUOR LICENSES. The Saloon Keepers Still Protest Against the Proposed Increased Fees.

A delegation from the United Liquor Dealers Association of Brooklyn, headed by President W. L. Eagney, called yesterday upon the Excise Commissioners and entered a protest against the proposed doubling of the license fees, which Mayor Schleren announced would go into effect at the beginning of the year. Robert W. Oliver said that the increase would drive hundreds of said that the increase would drive hundreds of respectable men engaged in the business to the wall. The new rule will result in a decrease in first-class licenses. The hard times have affected no business so much as the saloon keepers'. As consolidation with New York was bound to come, Mr. Oliver suggested that the increase in the license fees should be deferred until the union is accomplished. President Eagney said:

"I have seen women go along Fulton street and enter restaurants. While people imagined that they went in to get oysters, they sat down at the tables, ordered milk punches, Baas's ale, and champagne, and came out drunk. Now, all these restaurant keepers pay for their license is \$50. If the high license is agreed upon, there will be a big increase in the number of second and third class licenses, and a decrease in first-class licenses, thus resulting in a reduction in the revenue to the city."

Mr. Eagney said that the brewers were naturally in favor of high license, as they held 3,000 or more of the saloons under mortgages.

The Mayor has refused to recede from his determination to have the fees increased. Excise Commissioner Harker is the only member of his Cabinet who had advised against the proposed policy. He thinks most of the saloon keepers will now take out third class or merely ale and beer licenses, and keep their whiskey bottles under the bar instead of behind it. respectable men engaged in the business to the

CHIEF NUGENT'S SUCCESSOR.

War Veterans Have Precedence in the The eighty-one captains in active service in the Fire Department are disturbed about a law passed at the last session of the Legislature. Sattalion Chief Nugent's death leaves vacant a place worth \$3,500 a year, and under the customs of the department the company foremen.

toms of the department the company foremen, subject to civil service percentages, would be eligible for promotion.

The last Legislature passed an act providing that veterans of the civil war shall have precedence of all others, whatever their civil service. The law is mandatory, and applies to all offices under the municipal Government that pay more than \$4 a day and that come under civil service provisions. One Captain reported to his superior on Thursday night that he should embrace the first opportunity of getting into private business. The eligible list will be presented to the consideration of the Commissioners this month. ers this month

SUNBEAMS.

—A dog standing thirty-nine inches high and weighing 135 pounds, as big as a good-sleed calf, is owned by L. T. Wilson of Catlettaburg, Ky. It is a German deer hound, of the same species as Rismarck's two favorites and is only twelve months old.

-Kentucky complains of a greater scarcity of water just now than was ever before known in the State. In the central part of the State very many wells are quite dry and nearly all are almost so, and the streams are unusually low. In some sections water is being hauled several miles, and is sold at five cents a

-A nine penny shinplaster, bearing date of April 1777, a specimen of probably the oldest United States money in existence, was found between the leaves of an old history a few days ago by J. N. Hooker of Bartow. Fla. The bill was printed by John Duniap of Philadelphia, and has printed on one side the warm The bill was printed by John Dunlap of ing. "To counterfeit is death."

- If the proposed international postage stamp shall be adopted it will rob stamp dealers of a source of income. The Post Office, of course, makes no attempt to au pply foreign stamps to the public, and when such stamps are needed here by persons wishing to prepay the letter of a foreign correspondent they must be bought of the dealers at from 25 to 100 per cent

above their face value.

-The old Lincoln homestead, near Hodgenville, | 4 rise county, ky, where Abraham Lincoln was been is to be purchased by an association of the citizens of Hodgenville and made into a public park. The bome-stead is now known as the Creal farm, and lies about two and a half miles south of Hodgenville. An elec-tric railway is to be built out to the farm, and in a general way, it is intended as another Mount Vernon.—A notable example of a big result. -A notable example of a big result produced by small means is found in the fact that lead penuli users have whittled away several big forcula of cesiar free a Europe, and the supply of wood suitable for lead pencils is practically exhausted in the old World. An order has just been placed by a noted German firm of pencil makers with a California lumber company for large quantity of sequola wood, which is found to be he best wood now available for pencils. The sequels

is the hig tree of California. It seems too but that the grand old glants should be sacrificed, and especially that their end should be lead penell shavings.

There is a danctog scademy in Allen street, close against the elevated road and there is below a clammy sidewalk, scanned only through chinks of the street ture overhead, and that never received. ture overhead, and that never more than two hours per day. But whenever an organ grinder comes to that part of Alien street the clammy, dark address. that part of Airm arrest the canning, there are beneath ine windows of the dancing academy is transformed into the best possible advertisement of the professor of department. No assuer is a time started than half a dozen children begin dancing in the most delightful fashion. There are weighting counties, there delightful fashion. There are entiting couples there are ligs by the hoys, and there are during skirt done's by bedraggied little fatries with unwashed faces and paiched shoes. Meanwhite windows are hotested above stairs, little knots gather on the pavement, small come are sent to the organ grinder, and the show is kept up tirelessly for fiftgen ushumas.